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reveal their prominence, but also in the total evidence bulk largest, and therefore deserve first attention in a general survey.

To be sure, "personal religion" is far more in keeping with modern conceptions of religion, and there have not been wanting those who would refuse the name of religion to the Olympian worships with their large admixture of festive cheer and local patriotism. But surely puritanism and pietism are not the only forms of religion. Again, it is the less generally known forms of cult, as of other things, that naturally engage the attention of the specialist; and it is therefore difficult for the specialist to preserve a due sense of proportion in assessing the relative historical values of that which is so well known as to be trite (but not therefore less true) and of that which requires to be disclosed by elaborate research and painstaking reconstruction. This balance Dr. Farnell has endeavored not without success to maintain. To have done so in the brief compass of six lectures is no mean achievement. The special student of Greek religion will, of course, find little in the present book to interest him, except the author's matured judgment on several large questions and his evaluation of the several factors as indicated by the distribution of emphasis; but the general reader will, therefore, be able with the greater confidence to use it as a safe guide to a subject justly claiming the attention of thinking men.

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A First Book in Psychology. MARY WHITON CALKINS. Third revised edition. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912. Pp. xix + 426.

In presenting the third edition of this book the author has taken occasion to introduce certain revisions (chiefly by way of added and transferred portions) calculated to stress the social nature of the self, to emphasize the study of behavior, and to eliminate expressions suggestive of atomistic psychology. These changes are all in the direction of genuine improvement. Changes in conception in the discussions of attention, volition, and time, are also pointed out. A bibliographical supplement is added. The characteristic appendix (139 pages) is retained.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE NEUROLOGIE. January, 1913. *Syndrome paralysie générale subaigu; récidence à l'occasion d'une grossesse* (pp. 1-7): HENRI DAMAYE.—An account of a case of paresis partially cured by therapeutics, and in which a subsequent pregnancy caused a relapse followed by a fatal issue. *Le pouls des aliénés* (pp. 7-10): PROFESSOR SIKORSKY.—In each normal person, the pulse is character-